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EXAMINER

BONSHOCK, DENNIS G

ART UNIT

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/812,824

Applicant(s)

KUMAZAWA ET AL.

Examiner

Dennis G. Bonshock

Art Unit

2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 November 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Non-Final Rejection

Response to Amendment

1. It is hereby acknowledged that the following papers have been received and placed on record in the file: Amendment as received on 11-01-2007.

Claims 1-28 have been examined.

Status of Claims:

2. Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, and 16-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Greer et al., Patent No.: 5,978,828, hereinafter Greer, Britt, Jr. et al., Patent No.: 6,259,442, hereinafter Britt, Nielson, Patent No.: 6,055,570, hereinafter Nielson, and Eisen et al., Patent No.: 7,120,590, hereinafter Eisen.

3. Claims 3-5, 8-10, and 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Greer, Britt, Nielson, Eisen, and Mano et al, Patent No.: 5,978,807.

4. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Greer et al., Patent No.: 5,978,828, hereinafter Greer and Eisen et al., Patent No.: 7,120,590, hereinafter Eisen.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, and 16-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Greer et al., Patent No.: 5,978,828, hereinafter Greer, Britt, Jr. et al., Patent No.: 6,259,442, hereinafter Britt, Nielson, Patent No.: 6,055,570, hereinafter Nielson, and Eisen et al., Patent No.: 7,120,590, hereinafter Eisen.

7. With regard to claim 1, that teaches a client server system which the server automatically makes notification which induces a user to a homepage and further transmits this notification to the user, Greer teaches in column 1, line 50, in column 3, lines 14-57, and column 7, lines 23-29, the server alerting the user of updated information and/or automatically transmitting the web page to the client. Claim 1 further teaches a reference to a point in time when the user last made access, Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading.

Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the

teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support.

Greer and Britt teach a system for automatically downloading web page updates to a user system where the server includes a web page change control database for handling change control records(see column 3, lines 14-20 and lines 33-39 of Greer), however, neither Greer and Britt explicitly disclose automatically storing in the server system, an access log with respect to a home page arbitrarily accessed by the client system. Nielson teaches a system for checking for updates of content sites of interest to a user (see column 2, lines 23-37), similar to that of Greer and Britt, but further teaches the update monitoring service being located on the server system where the server system stores a log the last time the user visited the monitor page and obtained updates to subscribed sites (see column 5, line 60 through column 6, line 7 and column 5, line 5-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, and Nielson before him at the time the invention was made to modify the update systems of Greer and Britt to include the remote storage of user log information, as did Nielson. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Nielson teaches an analogous system where the update monitor may reside either on a user individual computer or on a server system, furthermore this system allows for a user to access their selected sites via any system on the network.

Greer, Britt, and Nielson, however, don't specifically teach the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system. Eisen teaches a system for monitoring a users interaction with a webpage and creating a user log file, storing usage information and presenting the user with content based on the log file (see column 2, lines 49-67), similar to that of Greer, Britt, and Nielson, but further teaches the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system (see column 5, lines 25-38 and column 6, lines 28-49). Eisen teaches monitoring the usage (logging a URL address with a unique identifier and a corresponding IP address for the user) of a plurality of websites accessed without an explicit request by the user to monitor the web pages accessed (see column 6, lines 28-54). Eisen teaches in column 5, lines 45-47 and lines 62-66 and in column 6, lines 28-37, the server stores destination information about the consumer including email address, IP address, a unique ID, OS type, etc., and uses the stored information to relocate the user in the future, for providing the user with profile related content (see column 2, lines 65-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen before him at the time the invention was made to modify the website usage monitoring system of Greer, Britt, and Nielson to include the recording log data without a request to do so by the client system, as did Eisen. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for the server system to gain valuable client information and provide them with relevant data without requiring user interaction requesting relevant data.

8. With regard to claim 2, 7, and 12, which teach that information includes update information on or after said point in time, Greer teaches, in column 3, line 14 and in column 5, line 17 and column 8, lines 45-53, retrieving update information at or after a specific time.

9. With regard to claim 6, which teaches, a client server system with a first recording means to record a point in time of the users last access to a homepage, Greer teaches in column 6, line 23, that a date and time of the last modification are stored for a particular object. With regard to claim 6, further teaching a creating means for creating information for inducing the user to a homepage, Greer teaches in, column 1, line 50, that a user is notified when a content change is made on a webpage. With regard to claim 6, which further teaches automatically notifying the user when a condition is satisfied with reference to point in time, Greer teaches, in column 3, line 13 and lines 56-57 and column 5, lines 17-27, the browser enhancement having user assignable settings for retrieving update information of a web page and automatically downloading the information with respect to a particular point in time. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading.

Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page

information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support.

Greer and Britt teach a system for automatically downloading web page updates to a user system where the server includes a web page change control database for handling change control records(see column 3, lines 14-20 and lines 33-39 of Greer), however, neither Greer and Britt explicitly disclose automatically storing in the server system, an access log with respect to a home page arbitrarily accessed by the client system. Nielson teaches a system for checking for updates of content sites of interest to a user (see column 2, lines 23-37), similar to that of Greer and Britt, but further teaches the update monitoring service being located on the server system where the server system stores a log the last time the user visited the monitor page and obtained updates to subscribed sites (see column 5, line 60 through column 6, line 7 and column 5, line 5-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, and Nielson before him at the time the invention was made to

modify the update systems of Greer and Britt to include the remote storage of user log information, as did Nielson. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Nielson teaches an analogous system where the update monitor may reside either on a user individual computer or on a server system, furthermore this system allows for a user to access their selected sites via any system on the network.

Greer, Britt, and Nielson, however, don't specifically teach the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system. Eisen teaches a system for monitoring a users interaction with a webpage and creating a user log file, storing usage information and presenting the user with content based on the log file (see column 2, lines 49-67), similar to that of Greer, Britt, and Nielson, but further teaches the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system (see column 5, lines 25-38 and column 6, lines 28-49). Eisen teaches monitoring the usage (logging a URL address with a unique identifier and a corresponding IP address for the user) of a plurality of websites accessed without an explicit request by the user to monitor the web pages accessed (see column 6, lines 28-54). Eisen teaches in column 5, lines 45-47 and lines 62-66 and in column 6, lines 28-37, the server stores destination information about the consumer including email address, IP address, a unique ID, OS type, etc., and uses the stored information to relocate the user in the future, for providing the user with profile related content (see column 2, lines 65-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen before him at the time the invention was made to modify the website usage monitoring system of Greer, Britt, and

Nielson to include the recording log data without a request to do so by the client system, as did Eisen. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for the server system to gain valuable client information and provide them with relevant data without requiring user interaction requesting relevant data.

10. With regard to claim 11, which teaches a client server system for inducing a user to a homepage, Greer teaches in column 1, line 50, notifying the user of updated information and/or automatically downloading the web page. Claim 11 further teaches recording a point in time when the user last made access. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time. With regard to claim 11, further teaching a creating means for creating information for inducing the user to a homepage, Greer teaches in, column 1, line 50, that a user is notified when a content change is made on a webpage. With regard to claim 11, which further teaches automatically notifying user when a condition is satisfied with reference to point in time, Greer teaches, in column 3, line 13 and lines 56-57 and column 5, lines 17-27, the browser enhancement having user assignable settings for retrieving update information of a web page and automatically downloading the information with respect to a particular point in time. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading.

Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client

system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support.

Greer and Britt teach a system for automatically downloading web page updates to a user system where the server includes a web page change control database for handling change control records(see column 3, lines 14-20 and lines 33-39 of Greer), however, neither Greer and Britt explicitly disclose automatically storing in the server system, an access log with respect to a home page arbitrarily accessed by the client system. Nielson teaches a system for checking for updates of content sites of interest to a user (see column 2, lines 23-37), similar to that of Greer and Britt, but further teaches the update monitoring service being located on the server system where the server system stores a log the last time the user visited the monitor page and obtained updates to subscribed sites (see column 5, line 60 through column 6, line 7 and column 5, line 5-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the

teachings of Greer, Britt, and Nielson before him at the time the invention was made to modify the update systems of Greer and Britt to include the remote storage of user log information, as did Nielson. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Nielson teaches an analogous system where the update monitor may reside either on a user individual computer or on a server system, furthermore this system allows for a user to access their selected sites via any system on the network.

Greer, Britt, and Nielson, however, don't specifically teach the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system. Eisen teaches a system for monitoring a users interaction with a webpage and creating a user log file, storing usage information and presenting the user with content based on the log file (see column 2, lines 49-67), similar to that of Greer, Britt, and Nielson, but further teaches the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system (see column 5, lines 25-38 and column 6, lines 28-49). Eisen teaches monitoring the usage (logging a URL address with a unique identifier and a corresponding IP address for the user) of a plurality of websites accessed without an explicit request by the user to monitor the web pages accessed (see column 6, lines 28-54). Eisen teaches in column 5, lines 45-47 and lines 62-66 and in column 6, lines 28-37, the server stores destination information about the consumer including email address, IP address, a unique ID, OS type, etc., and uses the stored information to relocate the user in the future, for providing the user with profile related content (see column 2, lines 65-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen before him at the time the

invention was made to modify the website usage monitoring system of Greer, Britt, and Nielson to include the recording log data without a request to do so by the client system, as did Eisen. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for the server system to gain valuable client information and provide them with relevant data without requiring user interaction requesting relevant data.

11. With regard to claim 16, which teaches a client server system that records a point in time when the user last made access. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time. With regard to claim 16, further teaching a creating means form creating information for inducing the user to a homepage, Greer teaches in, column 1, line 50, that a user is notified when a content change is made on a webpage. With regard to claim 16, which further teaches automatically notifying user when a condition is satisfied with reference to point in time, Greer teaches, in column 3, line 13 and lines 56-57 and column 5, lines 17-27, the browser enhancement having user assignable settings for retrieving update information of a web page and automatically downloading the information with respect to a particular point in time. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading.

Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page

information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support.

Greer and Britt teach a system for automatically downloading web page updates to a user system where the server includes a web page change control database for handling change control records(see column 3, lines 14-20 and lines 33-39 of Greer), however, neither Greer and Britt explicitly disclose automatically storing in the server system, an access log with respect to a home page arbitrarily accessed by the client system. Nielson teaches a system for checking for updates of content sites of interest to a user (see column 2, lines 23-37), similar to that of Greer and Britt, but further teaches the update monitoring service being located on the server system where the server system stores a log the last time the user visited the monitor page and obtained updates to subscribed sites (see column 5, line 60 through column 6, line 7 and column 5, line 5-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, and Nielson before him at the time the invention was made to

modify the update systems of Greer and Britt to include the remote storage of user log information, as did Nielson. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Nielson teaches an analogous system where the update monitor may reside either on a user individual computer or on a server system, furthermore this system allows for a user to access their selected sites via any system on the network.

Greer, Britt, and Nielson, however, don't specifically teach the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system. Eisen teaches a system for monitoring a users interaction with a webpage and creating a user log file, storing usage information and presenting the user with content based on the log file (see column 2, lines 49-67), similar to that of Greer, Britt, and Nielson, but further teaches the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system (see column 5, lines 25-38 and column 6, lines 28-49). Eisen teaches monitoring the usage (logging a URL address with a unique identifier and a corresponding IP address for the user) of a plurality of websites accessed without an explicit request by the user to monitor the web pages accessed (see column 6, lines 28-54). Eisen teaches in column 5, lines 45-47 and lines 62-66 and in column 6, lines 28-37, the server stores destination information about the consumer including email address, IP address, a unique ID, OS type, etc., and uses the stored information to relocate the user in the future, for providing the user with profile related content (see column 2, lines 65-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen before him at the time the invention was made to modify the website usage monitoring system of Greer, Britt, and

Nielson to include the recording log data without a request to do so by the client system, as did Eisen. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for the server system to gain valuable client information and provide them with relevant data without requiring user interaction requesting relevant data.

12. With regard to claim 17 that teaches a client server system which automatically makes notification which induces a user to a homepage, Greer teaches in column 1, line 50, in column 3, lines 14-57, and column 7, lines 23-29, the server alerting the user of updated information and/or automatically transmitting the web page to the client. Claim 17 further teaches a reference to a point in time when the user last made access. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer further teaches, in column 3, line 13 and lines 56-57 and column 5, lines 17-27, the browser enhancement having user assignable settings for retrieving update information of a web page and automatically downloading the information with respect to a particular point in time. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading.

Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one

implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support.

Greer and Britt teach a system for automatically downloading web page updates to a user system where the server includes a web page change control database for handling change control records(see column 3, lines 14-20 and lines 33-39 of Greer), however, neither Greer and Britt explicitly disclose automatically storing in the server system, an access log with respect to a home page arbitrarily accessed by the client system. Nielson teaches a system for checking for updates of content sites of interest to a user (see column 2, lines 23-37), similar to that of Greer and Britt, but further teaches the update monitoring service being located on the server system where the server system stores a log the last time the user visited the monitor page and obtained updates to subscribed sites (see column 5, line 60 through column 6, line 7 and column 5, line 5-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, and Nielson before him at the time the invention was made to modify the update systems of Greer and Britt to include the remote storage of user log

information, as did Nielson. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Nielson teaches an analogous system where the update monitor may reside either on a user individual computer or on a server system, furthermore this system allows for a user to access their selected sites via any system on the network.

Greer, Britt, and Nielson, however, don't specifically teach the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system. Eisen teaches a system for monitoring a users interaction with a webpage and creating a user log file, storing usage information and presenting the user with content based on the log file (see column 2, lines 49-67), similar to that of Greer, Britt, and Nielson, but further teaches the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system (see column 5, lines 25-38 and column 6, lines 28-49). Eisen teaches monitoring the usage (logging a URL address with a unique identifier and a corresponding IP address for the user) of a plurality of websites accessed without an explicit request by the user to monitor the web pages accessed (see column 6, lines 28-54). Eisen teaches in column 5, lines 45-47 and lines 62-66 and in column 6, lines 28-37, the server stores destination information about the consumer including email address, IP address, a unique ID, OS type, etc., and uses the stored information to relocate the user in the future, for providing the user with profile related content (see column 2, lines 65-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen before him at the time the invention was made to modify the website usage monitoring system of Greer, Britt, and Nielson to include the recording log data without a request to do so by the client system,

as did Eisen. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for the server system to gain valuable client information and provide them with relevant data without requiring user interaction requesting relevant data.

13. With regard to claim 18, which teaches, an access inducing apparatus adapted to a client server system with a first recording means to record a point in time of the users last access to a homepage, Greer teaches in column 6, line 23, that a date and time of the last modification are stored for a particular object. With regard to claim 18, further teaching a creating means for creating information for inducing the user to a homepage, Greer teaches in, column 1, line 50, that a user is notified when a content change is made on a webpage and Greer teaches in column 1, line 50, in column 3, lines 14-57, and column 7, lines 23-29, the server alerting the user of updated information and/or automatically transmitting the web page to the client. With regard to claim 18, which further teaches automatically notifying the user when a condition is satisfied with reference to point in time, Greer teaches, in column 3, line 13, the browser enhancement having user assignable settings for retrieving update information of a web page and automatically downloading the information. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading.

Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page

information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support.

Greer and Britt teach a system for automatically downloading web page updates to a user system where the server includes a web page change control database for handling change control records(see column 3, lines 14-20 and lines 33-39 of Greer), however, neither Greer and Britt explicitly disclose automatically storing in the server system, an access log with respect to a home page arbitrarily accessed by the client system. Nielson teaches a system for checking for updates of content sites of interest to a user (see column 2, lines 23-37), similar to that of Greer and Britt, but further teaches the update monitoring service being located on the server system where the server system stores a log the last time the user visited the monitor page and obtained updates to subscribed sites (see column 5, line 60 through column 6, line 7 and column 5, line 5-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, and Nielson before him at the time the invention was made to

modify the update systems of Greer and Britt to include the remote storage of user log information, as did Nielson. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Nielson teaches an analogous system where the update monitor may reside either on a user individual computer or on a server system, furthermore this system allows for a user to access their selected sites via any system on the network.

Greer, Britt, and Nielson, however, don't specifically teach the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system. Eisen teaches a system for monitoring a users interaction with a webpage and creating a user log file, storing usage information and presenting the user with content based on the log file (see column 2, lines 49-67), similar to that of Greer, Britt, and Nielson, but further teaches the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system (see column 5, lines 25-38 and column 6, lines 28-49). Eisen teaches monitoring the usage (logging a URL address with a unique identifier and a corresponding IP address for the user) of a plurality of websites accessed without an explicit request by the user to monitor the web pages accessed (see column 6, lines 28-54). Eisen teaches in column 5, lines 45-47 and lines 62-66 and in column 6, lines 28-37, the server stores destination information about the consumer including email address, IP address, a unique ID, OS type, etc., and uses the stored information to relocate the user in the future, for providing the user with profile related content (see column 2, lines 65-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen before him at the time the invention was made to modify the website usage monitoring system of Greer, Britt, and

Nielson to include the recording log data without a request to do so by the client system, as did Eisen. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for the server system to gain valuable client information and provide them with relevant data without requiring user interaction requesting relevant data.

14. With regard to claim 19, which teaches, an computer readable storage medium for a client server system with a first recording means to record a point in time of the users last access to a homepage, Greer teaches in column 6, line 23, that a date and time of the last modification are stored for a particular object. With regard to claim 19, further teaching a creating means for creating information for inducing the user to a homepage, Greer teaches in, column 1, line 50, that a user is notified when a content change is made on a webpage and Greer further teaches in column 1, line 50, in column 3, lines 14-57, and column 7, lines 23-29, the server alerting the user of updated information and/or automatically transmitting the web page to the client. With regard to claim 19, which further teaches automatically notifying the user when a condition is satisfied with reference to point in time, Greer teaches, in column 3, line 13, the browser enhancement having user assignable settings for retrieving update information of a web page and automatically downloading the information. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading.

Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client

system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support.

Greer and Britt teach a system for automatically downloading web page updates to a user system where the server includes a web page change control database for handling change control records(see column 3, lines 14-20 and lines 33-39 of Greer), however, neither Greer and Britt explicitly disclose automatically storing in the server system, an access log with respect to a home page arbitrarily accessed by the client system. Nielson teaches a system for checking for updates of content sites of interest to a user (see column 2, lines 23-37), similar to that of Greer and Britt, but further teaches the update monitoring service being located on the server system where the server system stores a log the last time the user visited the monitor page and obtained updates to subscribed sites (see column 5, line 60 through column 6, line 7 and column 5, line 5-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the

teachings of Greer, Britt, and Nielson before him at the time the invention was made to modify the update systems of Greer and Britt to include the remote storage of user log information, as did Nielson. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Nielson teaches an analogous system where the update monitor may reside either on a user individual computer or on a server system, furthermore this system allows for a user to access their selected sites via any system on the network.

Greer, Britt, and Nielson, however, don't specifically teach the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system. Eisen teaches a system for monitoring a users interaction with a webpage and creating a user log file, storing usage information and presenting the user with content based on the log file (see column 2, lines 49-67), similar to that of Greer, Britt, and Nielson, but further teaches the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system (see column 5, lines 25-38 and column 6, lines 28-49). Eisen teaches monitoring the usage (logging a URL address with a unique identifier and a corresponding IP address for the user) of a plurality of websites accessed without an explicit request by the user to monitor the web pages accessed (see column 6, lines 28-54). Eisen teaches in column 5, lines 45-47 and lines 62-66 and in column 6, lines 28-37, the server stores destination information about the consumer including email address, IP address, a unique ID, OS type, etc., and uses the stored information to relocate the user in the future, for providing the user with profile related content (see column 2, lines 65-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen before him at the time the

invention was made to modify the website usage monitoring system of Greer, Britt, and Nielson to include the recording log data without a request to do so by the client system, as did Eisen. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for the server system to gain valuable client information and provide them with relevant data without requiring user interaction requesting relevant data.

15. With regard to claim 20, which teaches, an access inducing apparatus adapted to a client server system with a first recording means to record a point in time of the users last access to a homepage, Greer teaches in column 6, line 23, that a date and time of the last modification are stored for a particular object. With regard to claim 20, further teaching a creating means for creating information for inducing the user to a homepage, Greer teaches in, column 1, line 50, that a user is notified when a content change is made on a webpage and Greer further teaches in column 1, line 50, in column 3, lines 14-57, and column 7, lines 23-29, the server alerting the user of updated information and/or automatically transmitting the web page to the client. With regard to claim 20, which further teaches automatically notifying the user when a condition is satisfied with reference to point in time, Greer teaches, in column 3, line 13, the browser enhancement having user assignable settings for retrieving update information of a web page and automatically downloading the information. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading.

Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't

teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support.

Greer and Britt teach a system for automatically downloading web page updates to a user system where the server includes a web page change control database for handling change control records(see column 3, lines 14-20 and lines 33-39 of Greer), however, neither Greer and Britt explicitly disclose automatically storing in the server system, an access log with respect to a home page arbitrarily accessed by the client system. Nielson teaches a system for checking for updates of content sites of interest to a user (see column 2, lines 23-37), similar to that of Greer and Britt, but further teaches the update monitoring service being located on the server system where the server system stores a log the last time the user visited the monitor page and obtained updates to subscribed sites (see column 5, line 60 through column 6, line 7 and column

5, line 5-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, and Nielson before him at the time the invention was made to modify the update systems of Greer and Britt to include the remote storage of user log information, as did Nielson. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Nielson teaches an analogous system where the update monitor may reside either on a user individual computer or on a server system, furthermore this system allows for a user to access their selected sites via any system on the network.

Greer, Britt, and Nielson, however, don't specifically teach the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system. Eisen teaches a system for monitoring a users interaction with a webpage and creating a user log file, storing usage information and presenting the user with content based on the log file (see column 2, lines 49-67), similar to that of Greer, Britt, and Nielson, but further teaches the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system (see column 5, lines 25-38 and column 6, lines 28-49). Eisen teaches monitoring the usage (logging a URL address with a unique identifier and a corresponding IP address for the user) of a plurality of websites accessed without an explicit request by the user to monitor the web pages accessed (see column 6, lines 28-54). Eisen teaches in column 5, lines 45-47 and lines 62-66 and in column 6, lines 28-37, the server stores destination information about the consumer including email address, IP address, a unique ID, OS type, etc., and uses the stored information to relocate the user in the future, for providing the user with profile related content (see column 2, lines 65-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art,

having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen before him at the time the invention was made to modify the website usage monitoring system of Greer, Britt, and Nielson to include the recording log data without a request to do so by the client system, as did Eisen. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for the server system to gain valuable client information and provide them with relevant data without requiring user interaction requesting relevant data.

16. With regard to claim 21 that teaches a method of automatically makes notification which induces a user to a homepage, Greer teaches in column 1, line 50 and in column 3, lines 14-20, notifying the user of updated information and/or automatically downloading the web page. Claim 21 further teaches a reference to a point in time when the user last made access. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading.

Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software

updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support.

Greer and Britt teach a system for automatically downloading web page updates to a user system where the server includes a web page change control database for handling change control records(see column 3, lines 14-20 and lines 33-39 of Greer), however, neither Greer and Britt explicitly disclose automatically storing in the server system, an access log with respect to a home page arbitrarily accessed by the client system. Nielson teaches a system for checking for updates of content sites of interest to a user (see column 2, lines 23-37), similar to that of Greer and Britt, but further teaches the update monitoring service being located on the server system where the server system stores a log the last time the user visited the monitor page and obtained updates to subscribed sites (see column 5, line 60 through column 6, line 7 and column 5, line 5-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, and Nielson before him at the time the invention was made to modify the update systems of Greer and Britt to include the remote storage of user log information, as did Nielson. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Nielson teaches an analogous system where the update monitor

may reside either on a user individual computer or on a server system, furthermore this system allows for a user to access their selected sites via any system on the network.

Greer, Britt, and Nielson, however, don't specifically teach the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system. Eisen teaches a system for monitoring a users interaction with a webpage and creating a user log file, storing usage information and presenting the user with content based on the log file (see column 2, lines 49-67), similar to that of Greer, Britt, and Nielson, but further teaches the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system (see column 5, lines 25-38 and column 6, lines 28-49). Eisen teaches monitoring the usage (logging a URL address with a unique identifier and a corresponding IP address for the user) of a plurality of websites accessed without an explicit request by the user to monitor the web pages accessed (see column 6, lines 28-54). Eisen teaches in column 5, lines 45-47 and lines 62-66 and in column 6, lines 28-37, the server stores destination information about the consumer including email address, IP address, a unique ID, OS type, etc., and uses the stored information to relocate the user in the future, for providing the user with profile related content (see column 2, lines 65-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen before him at the time the invention was made to modify the website usage monitoring system of Greer, Britt, and Nielson to include the recording log data without a request to do so by the client system, as did Eisen. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because

this allows for the server system to gain valuable client information and provide them with relevant data without requiring user interaction requesting relevant data.

17. With regard to claim 22 that teaches a method of automatically makes notification which induces a user to a homepage, Greer teaches in column 1, line 50 and in column 3, lines 14-20, notifying the user of updated information and/or automatically downloading the web page from the server. Claim 22 further teaches pushing the information when a predetermined condition is meet. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading.

Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify

who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support.

Greer and Britt teach a system for automatically downloading web page updates to a user system where the server includes a web page change control database for handling change control records(see column 3, lines 14-20 and lines 33-39 of Greer), however, neither Greer and Britt explicitly disclose automatically storing in the server system, an access log with respect to a home page arbitrarily accessed by the client system. Nielson teaches a system for checking for updates of content sites of interest to a user (see column 2, lines 23-37), similar to that of Greer and Britt, but further teaches the update monitoring service being located on the server system where the server system stores a log the last time the user visited the monitor page and obtained updates to subscribed sites (see column 5, line 60 through column 6, line 7 and column 5, line 5-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, and Nielson before him at the time the invention was made to modify the update systems of Greer and Britt to include the remote storage of user log information, as did Nielson. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Nielson teaches an analogous system where the update monitor may reside either on a user individual computer or on a server system, furthermore this system allows for a user to access their selected sites via any system on the network.

Greer, Britt, and Nielson, however, don't specifically teach the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system. Eisen teaches a system for monitoring a users interaction with a webpage and creating a user log file, storing usage information and presenting the user with content based on the log file (see column 2, lines 49-67), similar to that of Greer, Britt, and Nielson, but further teaches the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system (see column 5, lines 25-38 and column 6, lines 28-49). Eisen teaches monitoring the usage (logging a URL address with a unique identifier and a corresponding IP address for the user) of a plurality of websites accessed without an explicit request by the user to monitor the web pages accessed (see column 6, lines 28-54). Eisen teaches in column 5, lines 45-47 and lines 62-66 and in column 6, lines 28-37, the server stores destination information about the consumer including email address, IP address, a unique ID, OS type, etc., and uses the stored information to relocate the user in the future, for providing the user with profile related content (see column 2, lines 65-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen before him at the time the invention was made to modify the website usage monitoring system of Greer, Britt, and Nielson to include the recording log data without a request to do so by the client system, as did Eisen. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for the server system to gain valuable client information and provide them with relevant data without requiring user interaction requesting relevant data.

18. With regard to claim 23, which teaches a method of automatically transmitting homepage related information to a client system in a client server network, comprising: transmitting homepage update information via a server for updating a homepage, wherein the server automatically transmits the homepage update information to the client system based on a previous access of the client system to the home page, Greer teaches, in column 3, lines 14-57 and in column 7, lines 50-53, the server automatically transmitting webpage update data to a client based on the difference between the previous access and the current properties. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading.

Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server

initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support.

Greer and Britt teach a system for automatically downloading web page updates to a user system where the server includes a web page change control database for handling change control records(see column 3, lines 14-20 and lines 33-39 of Greer), however, neither Greer and Britt explicitly disclose automatically storing in the server system, an access log with respect to a home page arbitrarily accessed by the client system. Nielson teaches a system for checking for updates of content sites of interest to a user (see column 2, lines 23-37), similar to that of Greer and Britt, but further teaches the update monitoring service being located on the server system where the server system stores a log the last time the user visited the monitor page and obtained updates to subscribed sites (see column 5, line 60 through column 6, line 7 and column 5, line 5-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, and Nielson before him at the time the invention was made to modify the update systems of Greer and Britt to include the remote storage of user log information, as did Nielson. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Nielson teaches an analogous system where the update monitor may reside either on a user individual computer or on a server system, furthermore this system allows for a user to access their selected sites via any system on the network.

Greer, Britt, and Nielson, however, don't specifically teach the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system. Eisen teaches a system for monitoring a users interaction with a webpage and creating a user log file,

storing usage information and presenting the user with content based on the log file (see column 2, lines 49-67), similar to that of Greer, Britt, and Nielson, but further teaches the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system (see column 5, lines 25-38 and column 6, lines 28-49). Eisen teaches monitoring the usage (logging a URL address with a unique identifier and a corresponding IP address for the user) of a plurality of websites accessed without an explicit request by the user to monitor the web pages accessed (see column 6, lines 28-54). Eisen teaches in column 5, lines 45-47 and lines 62-66 and in column 6, lines 28-37, the server stores destination information about the consumer including email address, IP address, a unique ID, OS type, etc., and uses the stored information to relocate the user in the future, for providing the user with profile related content (see column 2, lines 65-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen before him at the time the invention was made to modify the website usage monitoring system of Greer, Britt, and Nielson to include the recording log data without a request to do so by the client system, as did Eisen. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for the server system to gain valuable client information and provide them with relevant data without requiring user interaction requesting relevant data.

19. With regard to claim 24, which teaches a method to automatically transmit home page related information to a client system of a client-server network, comprising: recording home page related information of a homepage with reference to a point in time when the client system last accessed the homepage; and monitoring the

homepage related information recorded to determine whether a predetermined amount of time has lapsed from the point in time when the client system last accessed the homepage, Greer teaches, in column 1, line 50, in column 3, lines 14-57, and column 7, lines 23-29, the server alerting the user of updated information and/or automatically transmitting the web page to the client and in column 7, line 50 through column 8, line 22, a web page being tagged by the client to periodically be polled for update data. With regard to claim 24, further teaching requesting user information from the client system, Greer teaches, in column 8, lines 6-9, requesting user input defining what will trigger an alert. With regard to claim 24, further teaching sending a notification when the predetermined amount of time has lapsed from the point in time when the client system last accessed the homepage based on the user information, Greer teaches, in column 7, lines 62-67, requesting updated information when a predetermined period of time has passed (periodically). Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading.

Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software

updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support.

Greer and Britt teach a system for automatically downloading web page updates to a user system where the server includes a web page change control database for handling change control records(see column 3, lines 14-20 and lines 33-39 of Greer), however, neither Greer and Britt explicitly disclose automatically storing in the server system, an access log with respect to a home page arbitrarily accessed by the client system. Nielson teaches a system for checking for updates of content sites of interest to a user (see column 2, lines 23-37), similar to that of Greer and Britt, but further teaches the update monitoring service being located on the server system where the server system stores a log the last time the user visited the monitor page and obtained updates to subscribed sites (see column 5, line 60 through column 6, line 7 and column 5, line 5-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, and Nielson before him at the time the invention was made to modify the update systems of Greer and Britt to include the remote storage of user log information, as did Nielson. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Nielson teaches an analogous system where the update monitor

may reside either on a user individual computer or on a server system, furthermore this system allows for a user to access their selected sites via any system on the network.

Greer, Britt, and Nielson, however, don't specifically teach the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system. Eisen teaches a system for monitoring a users interaction with a webpage and creating a user log file, storing usage information and presenting the user with content based on the log file (see column 2, lines 49-67), similar to that of Greer, Britt, and Nielson, but further teaches the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system (see column 5, lines 25-38 and column 6, lines 28-49). Eisen teaches monitoring the usage (logging a URL address with a unique identifier and a corresponding IP address for the user) of a plurality of websites accessed without an explicit request by the user to monitor the web pages accessed (see column 6, lines 28-54). Eisen teaches in column 5, lines 45-47 and lines 62-66 and in column 6, lines 28-37, the server stores destination information about the consumer including email address, IP address, a unique ID, OS type, etc., and uses the stored information to relocate the user in the future, for providing the user with profile related content (see column 2, lines 65-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen before him at the time the invention was made to modify the website usage monitoring system of Greer, Britt, and Nielson to include the recording log data without a request to do so by the client system, as did Eisen. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because

this allows for the server system to gain valuable client information and provide them with relevant data without requiring user interaction requesting relevant data.

20. With regard to claim 25, which teaches a method of inducing re-access to a homepage via a client system of a client-server network, comprising: storing homepage information when the client system accesses the homepage, Greer teaches, in column 7, lines 50-54, tagging the webpage for obtaining update information. With regard to claim 25, further teaching creating a notification for inducing re-access to the homepage via the client system when the notification for inducing re-access includes advertisement information related to the homepage, Greer teaches, in column 3, lines 13-30 and column 7, lines 62-67, the notification of a client to re-access a homepage to check for updated data, in including advertising data. With regard to claim 25, further teaching comparing the stored homepage information with the contents of the homepage and if different automatically sending notification to the client system, Greer teaches, in column 7, line 50 through column 8, line 22, a comparison of the content change, and only alerting the user if the change is over a predetermined amount. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading.

Greer teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page

information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support.

Greer and Britt teach a system for automatically downloading web page updates to a user system where the server includes a web page change control database for handling change control records(see column 3, lines 14-20 and lines 33-39 of Greer), however, neither Greer and Britt explicitly disclose automatically storing in the server system, an access log with respect to a home page arbitrarily accessed by the client system. Nielson teaches a system for checking for updates of content sites of interest to a user (see column 2, lines 23-37), similar to that of Greer and Britt, but further teaches the update monitoring service being located on the server system where the server system stores a log the last time the user visited the monitor page and obtained updates to subscribed sites (see column 5, line 60 through column 6, line 7 and column 5, line 5-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, and Nielson before him at the time the invention was made to

modify the update systems of Greer and Britt to include the remote storage of user log information, as did Nielson. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Nielson teaches an analogous system where the update monitor may reside either on a user individual computer or on a server system, furthermore this system allows for a user to access their selected sites via any system on the network.

Greer, Britt, and Nielson, however, don't specifically teach the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system. Eisen teaches a system for monitoring a users interaction with a webpage and creating a user log file, storing usage information and presenting the user with content based on the log file (see column 2, lines 49-67), similar to that of Greer, Britt, and Nielson, but further teaches the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system (see column 5, lines 25-38 and column 6, lines 28-49). Eisen teaches monitoring the usage (logging a URL address with a unique identifier and a corresponding IP address for the user) of a plurality of websites accessed without an explicit request by the user to monitor the web pages accessed (see column 6, lines 28-54). Eisen teaches in column 5, lines 45-47 and lines 62-66 and in column 6, lines 28-37, the server stores destination information about the consumer including email address, IP address, a unique ID, OS type, etc., and uses the stored information to relocate the user in the future, for providing the user with profile related content (see column 2, lines 65-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen before him at the time the invention was made to modify the website usage monitoring system of Greer, Britt, and

Nielson to include the recording log data without a request to do so by the client system, as did Eisen. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for the server system to gain valuable client information and provide them with relevant data without requiring user interaction requesting relevant data.

21. With regard to claim 26, which teaches a method for inducing a client system of a client-server network to re-access a homepage previously accessed by the client system, comprising: allowing a homepage provider to create a notification for inducing re-access to the homepage previously accessed by the client system, Greer teaches, in column 1, lines 21-52, a system for providing the user with an indication of a content change in a previously accessed webpage. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading.

Greer further teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to

modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support.

Greer and Britt teach a system for automatically downloading web page updates to a user system where the server includes a web page change control database for handling change control records(see column 3, lines 14-20 and lines 33-39 of Greer), however, neither Greer and Britt explicitly disclose automatically storing in the server system, an access log with respect to a home page arbitrarily accessed by the client system. Nielson teaches a system for checking for updates of content sites of interest to a user (see column 2, lines 23-37), similar to that of Greer and Britt, but further teaches the update monitoring service being located on the server system where the server system stores a log the last time the user visited the monitor page and obtained updates to subscribed sites (see column 5, line 60 through column 6, line 7 and column 5, line 5-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, and Nielson before him at the time the invention was made to modify the update systems of Greer and Britt to include the remote storage of user log information, as did Nielson. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Nielson teaches an analogous system where the update monitor may reside either on a user individual computer or on a server system, furthermore this system allows for a user to access their selected sites via any system on the network.

Greer, Britt, and Nielson, however, don't specifically teach the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system. Eisen teaches a system for monitoring a users interaction with a webpage and creating a user log file, storing usage information and presenting the user with content based on the log file (see column 2, lines 49-67), similar to that of Greer, Britt, and Nielson, but further teaches the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system (see column 5, lines 25-38 and column 6, lines 28-49). Eisen teaches monitoring the usage (logging a URL address with a unique identifier and a corresponding IP address for the user) of a plurality of websites accessed without an explicit request by the user to monitor the web pages accessed (see column 6, lines 28-54). Eisen teaches in column 5, lines 45-47 and lines 62-66 and in column 6, lines 28-37, the server stores destination information about the consumer including email address, IP address, a unique ID, OS type, etc., and uses the stored information to relocate the user in the future, for providing the user with profile related content (see column 2, lines 65-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen before him at the time the invention was made to modify the website usage monitoring system of Greer, Britt, and Nielson to include the recording log data without a request to do so by the client system, as did Eisen. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for the server system to gain valuable client information and provide them with relevant data without requiring user interaction requesting relevant data.

22. With regard to claim 27, which teaches a method for inducing a client system to re-access a homepage previously accessed by the client system, comprising: allowing a homepage provider to create a notification upon first access for inducing re-access to the homepage previously accessed by the client system, Greer teaches, in column 1, lines 21-52, a system for providing the user with an indication of a content change in a previously accessed webpage. Greer teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which indicates the access date and time, and in column 7, line 62 through column 8, line 10, the client setting conditions for downloading.

Greer further teaches the creation of a group of conditions that warrant a downloading of updated information of a web page (see column 3, lines 14-24), however, Greer doesn't teach this predetermined condition being set by the server and independent of the client system. Britt teaches a system that automatically downloads updated web page information from a server similar to that of Greer, where the client can, in one implementation, determine if a download is necessary (see column 2, lines 7-23 and lines 56-57), but further teaches the server initiating the download of browser software updates, without a request from the user (see column 2, lines 23-45 and column 8, lines 31-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Britt before him at the time the invention was made to modify who sets the conditions to be satisfied, to initiate a download between a server and client. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because server initiated download can help to keep a system up to date without bothering a user for support.

Greer and Britt teach a system for automatically downloading web page updates to a user system where the server includes a web page change control database for handling change control records(see column 3, lines 14-20 and lines 33-39 of Greer), however, neither Greer and Britt explicitly disclose automatically storing in the server system, an access log with respect to a home page arbitrarily accessed by the client system. Nielson teaches a system for checking for updates of content sites of interest to a user (see column 2, lines 23-37), similar to that of Greer and Britt, but further teaches the update monitoring service being located on the server system where the server system stores a log the last time the user visited the monitor page and obtained updates to subscribed sites (see column 5, line 60 through column 6, line 7 and column 5, line 5-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, and Nielson before him at the time the invention was made to modify the update systems of Greer and Britt to include the remote storage of user log information, as did Nielson. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Nielson teaches an analogous system where the update monitor may reside either on a user individual computer or on a server system, furthermore this system allows for a user to access their selected sites via any system on the network.

Greer, Britt, and Nielson, however, don't specifically teach the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system. Eisen teaches a system for monitoring a users interaction with a webpage and creating a user log file, storing usage information and presenting the user with content based on the log file (see column 2, lines 49-67), similar to that of Greer, Britt, and Nielson, but further

teaches the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system (see column 5, lines 25-38 and column 6, lines 28-49). Eisen teaches monitoring the usage (logging a URL address with a unique identifier and a corresponding IP address for the user) of a plurality of websites accessed without an explicit request by the user to monitor the web pages accessed (see column 6, lines 28-54). Eisen teaches in column 5, lines 45-47 and lines 62-66 and in column 6, lines 28-37, the server stores destination information about the consumer including email address, IP address, a unique ID, OS type, etc., and uses the stored information to relocate the user in the future, for providing the user with profile related content (see column 2, lines 65-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen before him at the time the invention was made to modify the website usage monitoring system of Greer, Britt, and Nielson to include the recording log data without a request to do so by the client system, as did Eisen. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for the server system to gain valuable client information and provide them with relevant data without requiring user interaction requesting relevant data.

23. Claims 3-5, 8-10, and 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Greer, Britt, Nielson, Eisen, and Mano et al, Patent No.: 5,978,807. Greer teaches a system, which notifies a user of updates to user pre-selected websites, also automatically downloading these updated web pages (see column 1, line 50 and column 3, lines 14-20). Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen however don't have a

predetermined condition formed by a lapse of a predetermined time from said point in time, a step of urging the user to input user information, that notification is made based on the user information, that the user information includes notifying destination information, or that the notification is made via a communicating method depending on the notifying destination information. Mano teaches a apparatus for automatically downloading and storing internet web pages similar to that of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen, but further teaches a predetermined condition formed by a lapse of a predetermined time from said point in time, a step of urging the user to input user information, that notification is made based on the user information, that the user information includes notifying destination information, and that the notification is made via a communication method depending on the notifying destination information. With regard to claims 3, 8, and 13, which teach a predetermined condition formed by a lapse of a predetermined time from said point in time, Mano teaches, in column 4, line 30, a interval (ex: hour, day, number of days, week) at which the web page is to be automatically downloaded. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Nielson, Eisen, and Mano before him at the time the invention was made to modify the update notification system of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen to include the ability to use time intervals for updating. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because web sites are updated at different intervals (some may be updated daily, some may be updated yearly).

24. With regard to claims 4, 9, and 14 which teach a step of urging the user to input user information, that said notification is made based on the user information, that the

user information includes notifying destination information, Mano teaches, in column 4, line 15 and column 4, line 26, the user being given the opportunity to enter information regarding the websites they want to be notified of when automatically updated and the interval which they wish for it to occur. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Nielson, Eisen, and Mano before him at the time the invention was made to modify the system of notifying users of updates to select websites, of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen, to include the step of urging the user to input personal information, of Mano. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because the user of user information can customize the update process.

25. With regard to claim 5, 10, and 15 which teach that the user information includes notifying destination information, and that the notification is made via a communication method depending on the notifying destination information, Mano teaches, in column 3, line 1, that the destination for notifying is the users computer, and that the transmission is made via downloading from the internet. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer, Britt, Nielson, Eisen, and Mano before him at the time the invention was made to modify the system of notifying users of updates to select websites, of Greer, Britt, Nielson, and Eisen, to include the destination for notifying is the users (their computer), and that the transmission is made via downloading from the internet. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because with out a location to update, and a transmission means there would be update.

Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Greer et al., Patent No.: 5,978,828, hereinafter Greer and Eisen et al., Patent No.: 7,120,590, hereinafter Eisen.

With regard to claim 28, Greer teaches in column 1, line 50, in column 3, lines 14-57, and column 7, lines 23-29, the server alerting the user of updated information and/or automatically transmitting the web page to the client. Greer further teaches in column 5, line 17, a time stamp field, which captures the access date and time. Greer further teaches, in column 3, lines 33-39, the server storing changes that occur in the web site, to compare with stored access times.

Greer, however, doesn't specifically teach the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system, and sending data to the client independent of the user browser. Eisen teaches a system for monitoring a users interaction with a webpage and creating a user log file, storing usage information and presenting the user with content based on the log file (see column 2, lines 49-67), similar to that of Greer, but further teaches the server system recording log data and providing response to the client without a request to do so by the client system (see column 2, lines 65-67, column 5, lines 25-38, and column 6, lines 28-49). Eisen teaches monitoring the usage (logging a URL address with a unique identifier and a corresponding IP address for the user) of a plurality of websites accessed without an explicit request by the user to monitor the web pages accessed (see column 6, lines 28-54). Eisen teaches in column 5, lines 45-47 and lines 62-66 and in column 6, lines 28-37, the server stores destination information about the consumer including email

address, IP address, a unique ID, OS type, etc., and uses the stored information to relocate the user in the future, for providing the user with profile related content (see column 2, lines 65-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Greer and Eisen before him at the time the invention was made to modify the website usage monitoring system of Greer to include the recording log data without a request to do so by the client system, as did Eisen. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for the server system to gain valuable client information and provide them with relevant data without requiring user interaction requesting relevant data.

Response to Arguments

The arguments filed on 11-01-2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Reasons set forth below.

The applicants' argue that none of the references teach or suggest "notification independent of [a request for notification] the client system".

In response, the examiner respectfully submits that Eisen teaches the server system recording log data without a request to do so by the client system (see column 5, lines 25-38 and column 6, lines 28-49), rather the server system takes it upon themselves to decide which users to monitor. Eisen teaches monitoring the usage (logging a URL address with a unique identifier and a corresponding IP address for the user) of a

plurality of websites accessed without an explicit request by the user to monitor the web pages accessed (see column 6, lines 28-54).

The applicants' argue that none of the references teach or suggest "the server system stores a plurality of kinds of notifying destination information and transmits the notification by using at least one notifying destination information registered by the client system ".

In response, the examiner respectfully submits that Eisen teaches in column 5, lines 45-47 and lines 62-66 and in column 6, lines 28-37, the server stores destination information about the consumer including email address, IP address, a unique ID, OS type, etc., and uses the stored information to relocate the user in the future, for providing the user with profile related content (see column 2, lines 65-67).

The applicants' argue that Greer doesn't not teach or suggest "sending a notification independent of a browser used to access the homepage when a condition specified independently of the client system is met."

In response the Examiner respectfully submits that Greer teaches in column 1, line 50, in column 3, lines 14-57, and column 7, lines 23-29, the server alerting the user of updated information and/or automatically transmitting the web page to the client. Greer admittedly does not teach this response being independent of the user browser but is supplemented by Eisen who teaches the server system recording log data and

providing response to the client without a request to do so by the client system (see column 2, lines 65-67, column 5, lines 25-38, and column 6, lines 28-49).

The applicants' argue that Eisen does not teach or suggest "capturing information of a homepage responsive to a user accessing the homepage... without requiring a request by the user and unrelated to operation of the user within the homepage.

In response the Examiner respectfully submits that Eisen teaches, in column 6, lines 28-37, the users IP address, email, OS, etc being captured non-responsive to a user request or operation within the homepage.

The applicants' argue that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would not be motivated to combine the references, because there is no reference of apparent motivation to modify.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the references all

relate to the similar field of system which provide updated information to a user based upon a users profile.

The applicants' argue that the cited references do not teach "information including update information of the homepage on or after said point of time."

In response the Examiner submits that Greer teaches, in column 3, line 14 and in column 5, line 17 and column 8, lines 45-53, retrieving update information at or after a specific time.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dennis G. Bonshock whose telephone number is (571) 272-4047. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 6:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'DGB', is written over the date stamp.

12-27-07

dgb